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LARGER MOBILE ARMY IS WANTED BY LEAGUE

GARRISON'S PLAN GIVEN APPROVAL

But the Mobile Army Provision of It is Not as Large as It Should Be.

SOME RADICAL CHANGES

Resolutions Are Adopted Which Call for Several Departures from Present Situation.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—An endorsement of Secretary Garrison's efforts toward enlargement of the nation's military forces was voted today by the National Security League with the reservations that the regular mobile army should be even greater than that contemplated in the war department plan, and that "adequate national defense would depend ultimately upon universal obligatory military training and service." A greater building program for the navy than has been outlined by the navy department was urged as essential in another resolution adopted. Steps to co-ordinate the work of the various organizations seeking greater armament was endorsed and it was understood tonight that definite plans had been made for a great consolidation of such organizations in a definite league, with Robert Bacon, former secretary of state, as its president.

Besides the National Security League, societies expected to enter the new organization include the Navy League, the Army League, the American Defense Society, the Aero Club of America, and many others which have joined in the movement for preparedness.

Adoption of the resolution followed endorsement of Secretary Garrison's program as a first and step toward adequate preparedness by Ellhu Root and Henry L. Stimson, both former secretaries of war in Republican administrations. At a banquet tonight concluding the three days' meeting of the league George W. Wickersham, attorney general in President Taft's cabinet, advocated universal military service and immediate repeal of the law under which the national guard would be called into service in advance of volunteers. Other speakers at the banquet were Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Senate foreign relations committee, who discussed "America's Danger," and George Haven Putnam, of New York.

A set of resolutions drafted by a committee of which Luke E. Wright, former secretary of war, was chairman, were adopted almost unanimously. They follow:

"Be it resolved, that the defense of the United States depends upon an adequate navy and a national army founded upon a system of universal obligatory military training and service. This system must be wholly under the discipline and control of the national authorities. We deprecate all steps which tend to obstruct or postpone the adoption of such a universal system. That the National Security League endorse

OLD MEN

Are to Be Called to Colors by the Government of Austria by Decree Today.

(By Associated Press.)
VIENNA via London, Jan. 22.—A decree will be issued Sunday by the Austrian government extending the military limit from 50 to 55 years. It is explained that this action is necessitated by the replenishment of active troops from those now doing garrison and other secondary duty.

The new levies above 50 years will be employed for garrison and other like service. These men will serve for six weeks continuously and then be furloughed for two months.

The announcement that Austria intended to extend the age limit for war service to 55 years was made Friday by the Berlin Overseas News Agency.

MONROE DOCTRINE CAUSING ENTENTE

Declares General McComb Who Says National Policies Must Be Upheld by Force.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—National policies of the United States, particularly maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, an open door in the Orient, supremacy in the Pacific and Asiatic exclusion, can be upheld only if backed by force, Brigadier General Montgomery McComb, president of the Army War College, told the Senate military committee today.

The tradition that entangling alliances should be avoided, he declared, further emphasizes the necessity that the United States be prepared to fight alone behind these policies. "Unless there is force behind these policies," he said, "they will not play any important part in the history of the world."

General McComb, who appeared at a hearing on the army increase meas-

PROCLAIMS DAY.

(By Associated Press.)
CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Governor Henry D. Hatfield tonight designated by proclamation Thursday, January 27, to be observed as a day of special effort for the relief of the Jew sufferers in the war zone in Europe. Contributions are to be sent to Isaac Lowenstein, of this city, who will be in charge of the fund raised in West Virginia.

PERSIA CASE IS GIVEN UP

State Department No Longer Hopes to Determine What Destroyed Steamship.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The state department virtually has abandoned hope of determining what destroyed the British steamship Persia sunk in the Mediterranean with a loss of at least two American lives, Australia and Germany having disclaimed responsibility for the disaster and affidavits of surviving passengers being inconclusive but avenues of information remains open. This is through the British government which had in its possession affidavits from members of the crew. The affidavits were turned over to a British consular representative at Alexandria, Egypt, and were forwarded to London. The state department has not yet been advised that the documents have reached their destination.

The opinion prevails that if conclusive proof that the Persia was torpedoed is not forthcoming.

MAIL POUCH RIFLED.

(By Associated Press.)
NEWTON, Ia., Jan. 22.—Bank drafts of an estimated value of \$7,000 were taken from a mail pouch in a local railway station last night. Three suspects have been arrested.

SIX PERSONS KILLED BY GREAT AVALANCHE EAST OF SEATTLE CITY

BOMB FACTORY

For the Use of So-Called Black Handers Is Uncovered by Chicago Police.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Discovery of a box containing twenty sticks of dynamite and about one hundred feet of fuse in the home of Madolin Clare here today led the police to believe they had uncovered a "bomb" factory for the use of the so-called Black Handers.

When Clare was seen running on the street, his face covered with blood, he was pursued by police and his home visited. Search of the place revealed the dynamite. What appeared to be the sawed off muzzle of a shotgun was found.

Clare explained his wounds by saying he was hammering a small round ball which he had found, when it exploded. He claimed he did not know what it was. During the last few months several bombs have been exploded in the Italian district. "Sawed off shotgun murders" also have baffled the police.

Clare suggested that the Monroe Doctrine was tending toward development of the Pan-American entente "which might or might not be a good thing," but did not alter in his opinion, the general necessity of military preparedness. General McComb said the war college had taken the policies he mentioned as the basis of its study to formulate a definite military policy. With these obligations in mind, he said, the college had produced the plan already made public for a regular army of 500,000 men with the colors or in reserve within eight years and a continental army of a million men in the same time.

"Brigadier General Albert L. Mills, chief of the war department division of militia affairs, preceded General McComb and endorsed the plans proposed by Secretary Garrison, which are a modification of the war college proposals. He said inherent difficulties in the way of using the

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TWELVE MILLIONS FACE DEATH FROM STARVATION IN POLAND, SAYS PADEREWSKI; PIANIST BEGS AID FOR DYING COUNTRYMEN



Jewish refugees in Poland; group of starving Polish Jews; Paderewski pleading for aid for starving countrymen.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Twelve million people in Poland—mostly Jews—face death from starvation if food fails to reach them within a few days. This is the tragic situation of the native land announced by Ignace Jan Paderewski. The famous pianist has just completed a tour of the United States in behalf of his stricken countrymen.

"In all Poland," said Paderewski, "30,000,000 are in dire want, but 12-

000,000 face death unless given food. Of these 7,500,000 are in northern Poland and 4,500,000 in southern Poland and Galicia.

"I have raised \$220,000 in the United States. Of this sum \$80,000 was contributed by Poles in eastern cities; \$80,000 was taken in at my concerts and lectures, and I collected \$40,000 among my personal American friends. The remainder—\$40,000—represents the interest of the Amer-

ican public in Poland.

Calls Americans Ungenerous.
"The American people have disappointed me. The blight of war has fallen more awfully on Poland than on any other country. The suffering in Belgium was great, but that in Poland is a thousand times greater. I do not think the American people are greatly interested now in war suffering."

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STEAMERS IN COLLISION BUT NO LIVES LOST

Coasting Steamer Drives Hole into a Vessel Carrying 130 Passengers.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The New York and Porto Rico steamship Brazos with 171 passengers and a crew of 130 on board, arrived at its pier in Brooklyn at 9 o'clock tonight, with a jagged hole in its skyboard side, after a collision late today, twenty-three miles southeast of Scotland light with the coasting steamer Suffolk of the Coastwise Transportation Company, of Boston. The Suffolk also returned to port and anchored off quarantine. The Brazos came to port under its own steam and officials of the company said tonight that repairs probably would be completed so it could sail again for San Juan, Porto Rico, Monday.

Captain H. W. Barstow expressed the belief that he could have made San Juan safely without turning back, but thought it best to take no chances, with so large a passenger list and so many men in the crew.

Steaming along slowly in a dense fog at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon persons aboard the Brazos were startled by the shriek of a whistle nearby. Five minutes later the

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AUTO ACCIDENTS

Resulting in Death or Injury Outnumber Every Other Class in New York.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—There were 22,540 street accidents in the city of New York during 1915 in which 859 persons were killed and 23,321 injured, according to a statistical report for the year, issued by the police today. Of those killed, forty-four per cent were children. Automobiles caused 178 deaths, motor trucks 105, street cars 77, horse drawn vehicles 47, collisions 42, and other causes 110. Automobile accidents resulting in death or injury outnumbered every other class, 4,865 having occurred.

WAR OPERATIONS SOMEWHAT QUIET

FATALLY INJURED.

(By Associated Press.)
HUNTINGTON, Jan. 22.—George Parsons, a prominent young banker and champion swimmer of southern West Virginia, was believed fatally injured tonight at the First Presbyterian church "gym" when he collided with an iron post in a basketball game. He was taken to a hospital, where it was reported he has a chance of recovery. Parsons suffered concussion of the brain.

STATE FILLED WITH BANDITS

And American Bodies Are Seen Hanging from Trees at Various Points.

(By Associated Press.)
DOUGLAS, Ariz., Jan. 22.—The state of Oaxaca, Mexico, is over run with bandits who have been killing and robbing Americans despite every effort of the Carranza authorities to preserve order, according to an affidavit made by Andrew J. Trumbo, of Los Angeles, a mining man who arrived here early today from Oaxaca.

At El Paso today Trumbo related an account of the blowing up recently of a passenger train near Puebla with a loss of twenty-three lives. "Twenty miles southwest of Ejutla, I saw the bodies of six men hanging to trees and I was told by Mexicans that they were Americans," Trumbo stated in his affidavit. "No one knew their names."

"About a quarter of a mile farther on I saw two more badly decomposed bodies hanging to a tree. I was told also that they were Americans."

Conditions became so unbearable that he could not remain in the Mexican state with his family. Trumbo declared in his statement in explaining his departure from Mexico, he and his wife were mistreated and insulted, he said.

JOHN LIND DISAVOWS PUBLISHED REMARKS ABOUT HENRY WILSON

To the Effect That Wilson Knew of the Plot to Murder President Madero.

(By Associated Press.)
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—In reply to a letter from Henry Lane Wilson, former ambassador to Mexico, calling on him to disclaim alleged statements made at a church meeting here that Mr. Wilson knew of the plot to murder Francisco Madero, John Lind, former personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, sent to Mr. Wilson the following letter, made public tonight by Charles B. Elliott, Mr. Wilson's local attorney:

"Hon. Henry Lane Wilson, Indianapolis, Ind.
"Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. In the course of the address to which you refer I commented on the events which led up to and culminated in the death of President Madero. What I said was stated in good faith, in the course of that discussion, and in the full belief of the accuracy of my information. The press reports of my utterances, detached from the other language and susceptible of misinterpretation, I was not responsible for their publication, assume no such responsibility and disavow them.

"Very respectfully yours,
"JOHN LIND."
Mr. Wilson's letter to Mr. Lind, also made public tonight, follows:

"Hon. John Lind, Minneapolis, Minn.
"Dear Sir: You are reported in the public press of the country under the date of November 22 to have said at a public meeting in Minneapolis that I, as American ambassador to Mexico, knew of the plot to assassinate Madero. According to another press report, your words were 'Henry Lane Wilson, the American ambassador knew of and did not try to prevent the assassination of Madero,' and according to another report Madero was murdered by Huerta with the knowledge and consent of Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador.

"You were also reported to have said in the words of the press despatch, which I saw that Ambassador Wilson had met with Carranza and tried to induce him to come under the Huerta government, and that Carranza replied that he could not because he was pledged to a constitutional government. I must, of

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On None of the Major Fronts is There Notable Military Activities at Present.

NO POSITIONS CHANGED

Russians Again Cease Their Attacks on Austrians near Southern End of Line.

On none of the major fronts of the field of war in Europe is notable military operations in progress, so far as the official reports show. Not even from little Montenegro have there come additional reports of fighting, following the indirect advices on Friday, declaring that hostilities had been resumed after rejection of peace terms offered by Austria. The Montenegrin situation remains somewhat clouded in view of the conflicting statement that come, respectively, from Teutonic and Entente allied quarters. Vienna declares that the Montenegrins are proceeding with the laying down of their arms, as was agreed upon, but that the difficulties of communication together with other factors are making the process a slow one. On the other hand there come repeated denials from Montenegrin sources that the Montenegrins have capitulated, an official statement from Rome even declaring that no negotiations preliminary to peace with Austria were entered into.

From the northern front in Russia to Bessarabia, there are no changes in positions of the various forces, according to the official reports. Indications are that the Russians have again ceased for a time at least their attack on the Austrians near the southern end of the line, while Berlin mentions only artillery activity in sections where German troops are holding the front. Even the artillery duels which are reported near Smolensk and in the vicinity of Dvinsk, however, are manifestations of activity such as have not been reported along the Russian front for some time by the German war office.

The Franco-Belgian front is undergoing a period of comparative calm which probably is to be explained by the seasonal conditions. There are frequent outbreaks by the artillery on both sides, however, several such being mentioned in the official statements, Berlin mentioning the landing of German positions and villages behind the lines between the Moselle and Vosges, while Paris apparently describes the same series of artillery operations as directed against provision trains and groups of hostile troops.

The defeat of the Turks by the Russian army of the Caucasus, officially reported by Petrograd, is commented upon in a news despatch from the Russian capital as an event looked upon as important by the military authorities there, as it caused the retirement of the Turkish forces to Erzurum, which is considered endangered by the Russian success. In this event it is held that the result may be favorable to the British operations in Mesopotamia as the Turks may have to withdraw forces thence to aid in the defense of Erzurum.

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GENERAL VILLA

Through a Disguised Major Says He Had Nothing to Do with the Massacre.

(By Associated Press.)
EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 22.—Theodore Prieto, who says he is a major in the Villa army, appeared here today and declared that he has been sent in disguise to the border by General Villa to say that Villa had nothing to do with the massacre of eighteen foreigners at Santa Ysabel on January 30.

Villa did not know of the tragedy for days afterward, said Prieto. "He instructed me to say he will execute the men responsible, even if they prove to be his own men, if they are caught." Villa was near Ruido in the vicinity of Pearson, Chihuahua, when Prieto left him, he said.

IMMIGRATION BILL WILL BAR CHINESE

And Hindus from This Country and Limit Number of Japanese if It Passes.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Drastic restrictions would be thrown about the immigration of Japanese into the United States and both Hindus and Chinese virtually be barred from the country by a provision that has been written into the immigration bill to be reported to the House next week by the immigration committee. The new features relating to immigrants from Japan would have their most far reaching effect, in the expectation of committee members, in shutting off effectively the influx of Japanese laborers whose competition with American labor in the Pacific states has aroused a pronounced anti-Asiatic sentiment.

As agreed upon tentatively by the committee the exclusion section of the bill includes a paragraph barring "Hindus and all persons of the Mongolian or yellow race and the Malay or brown race." Before a report is made to the House, however, a proposed qualification probably will be added, providing that there shall be such exemptions as may be set forth in any existing agreements as to passports or by treaties, conventions, or agreements that may hereafter be entered into. For several years representatives from the Pacific states have been fighting for legislation to exclude Japanese, Chinese and Hindu laborers. Two years ago, after a stormy debate, the House immigration committee agreed that in order not to burden the pending general immigration measure with an Asiatic exclusion issue, there should be a separate exclusion bill. The measure later was dropped, however, at the suggestion of state de-

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